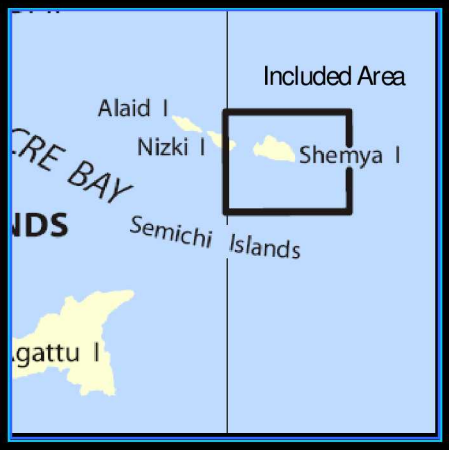
BookletChart™

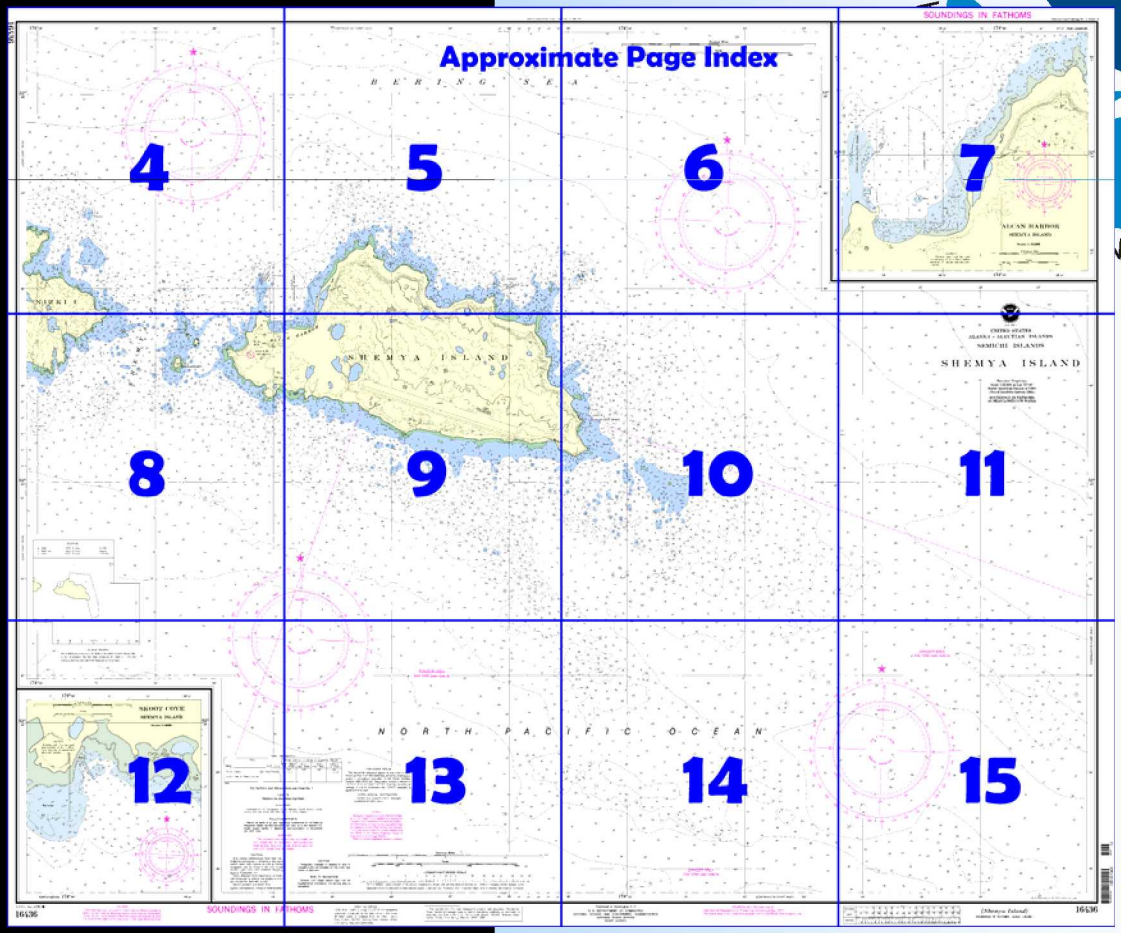
Shemya Island

(NOAA Chart 16436)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

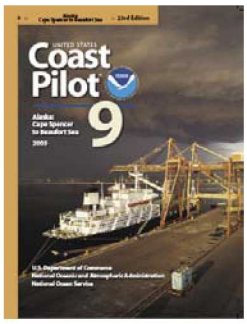
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(162) **Shemya Island**, 3.8 miles long and 1.8 miles wide, slopes gradually from the shoreline on the S to a round bluff 250 feet high along the N shore. A 111-foot tall building is at the top of the bluff. An aero radiobeacon is at the W end.
(1163) The shoreline of Shemya Island is generally fringed with reefs except for a few short stretches of sand beach. Rocks, kelp, and shoals extend 0.6 mile N of the N point of Shemya. The outermost offshore danger is a 4¼-fathom shoal, 0.6 mile off the N shore. A danger zone extends 40 miles off the S shore of Shemya Island. (See **334.1290**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)
(1164) Several prominent rocky islets, highest 56 feet, are 0.7 mile off the NE coast of Shemya Island. About 0.3 mile NW of these islets is a rock covered 3 feet, which breaks much of the time. Foul area extends offshore to within 0.2 mile of the rocky islets. Between the outer end of the foul area and the islets is a channel which may be used by launches.
(1165) The waters for 1.2 miles E and S of the E point of Shemya Island are foul with visible and covered rocks; the area is marked by kelp. Shoals with depths of 9 fathoms or less and marked by kelp in the summer are 4 miles S and SSE of the point.
(1166) **Alcan Harbor**, on the NW side of Shemya Island, is protected on the E and S, somewhat protected on the W, and is wide open to N weather. When the seas are running, breakers can be seen along the submerged remains of a former breakwater which extends about 0.4 mile N from the point on the W side of the harbor. A wreck marks the end of the point and the submerged remains are marked by kelp. Several rocks are visible at low tide up to 100 yards N of the point; mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution in this area. On the W side of the harbor is a 333-foot sheet pile wharf with a 250-foot mooring face with a deck height of 23 feet and a depth of 27 feet alongside. In the middle of the harbor lies a wreck on a reef which is marked by kelp. Depths in the harbor cannot be relied upon because of the frequent changes, and vessels should be extremely careful of the natural and structural hazards. In September 1982, it was reported that a strong current had been observed to enter the harbor from the N, move in a clockwise direction around the head of the harbor, and exit W past the point. The diurnal range of tide is 3.4 feet in Alcan Harbor.
(1168) The S side of Shemya Island is mostly fringed with reefs and rocks that extend as much as 1 mile off, but there are short stretches of sandy beach. **Skoot Cove**, 0.7 mile from the W end of the island, has depths of about 2 fathoms, and small boats may find shelter here when weather conditions prevent landings in Alcan Harbor. In 1970, it was reported that the submerged remains of a former breakwater extend about 100 yards seaward in a 150° direction from a point (52°43'00"N., 174°04'15"E.), on the W side of the cove. The cove has been used as a dump and is reported to be filled in N of 52°43'N.
(1169) **Hammerhead Island**, 55 feet high and 0.5 mile W of Shemya Island, is the southernmost of several small islands surrounded by foul ground near the middle of **Shemya Pass**, which is between Shemya Island and Nizki Island. The controlling depth through the passages on either side of Hammerhead Island is about 13 feet, but the E passage is the preferable of the two. During stormy weather or when swells are running high in the Bering Sea or the Pacific, heavy breakers are likely to be encountered in the passages.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 52°43′
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.816" southward and 10.975" westward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Sevice, Coast Survey with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS

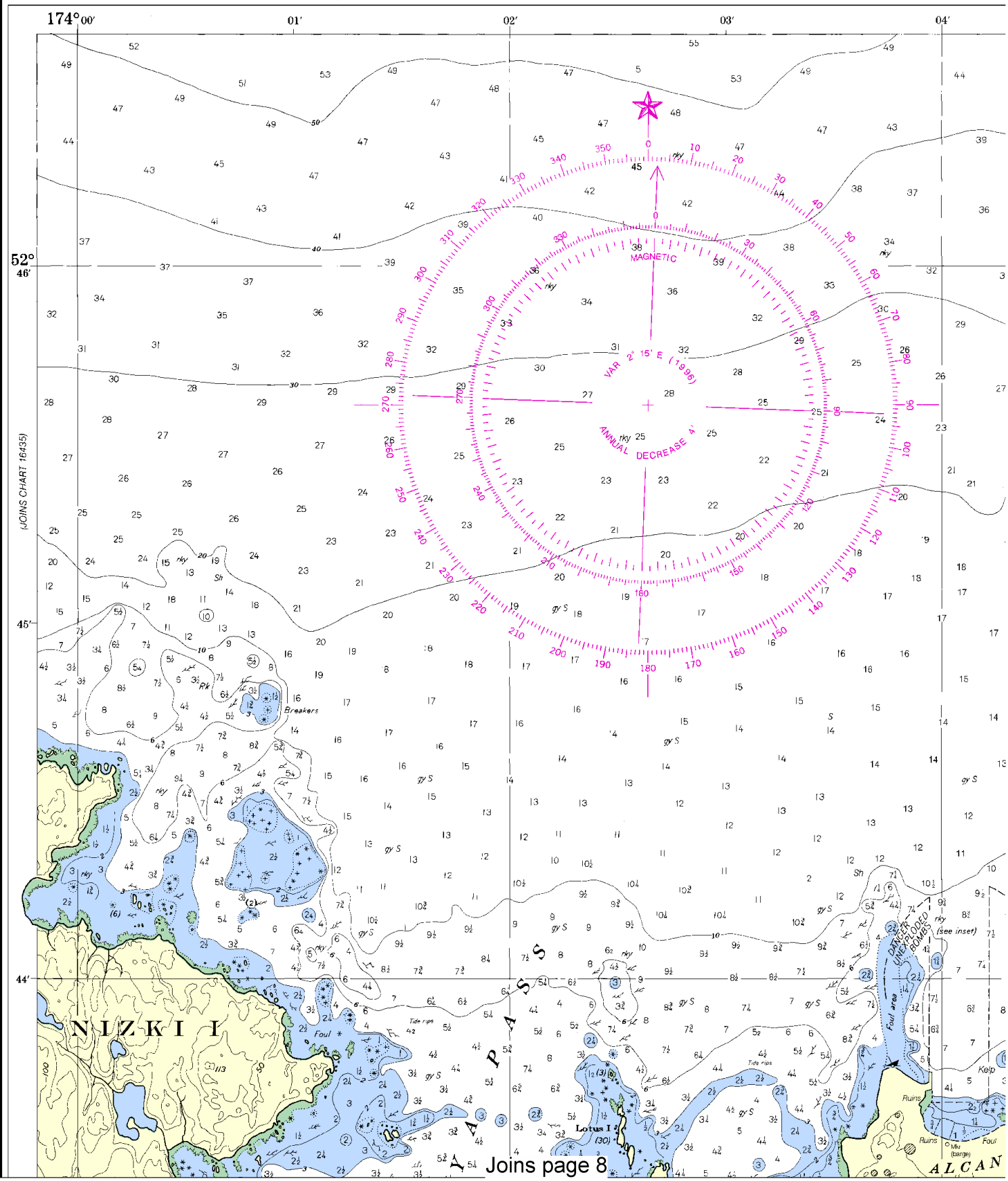
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3282.

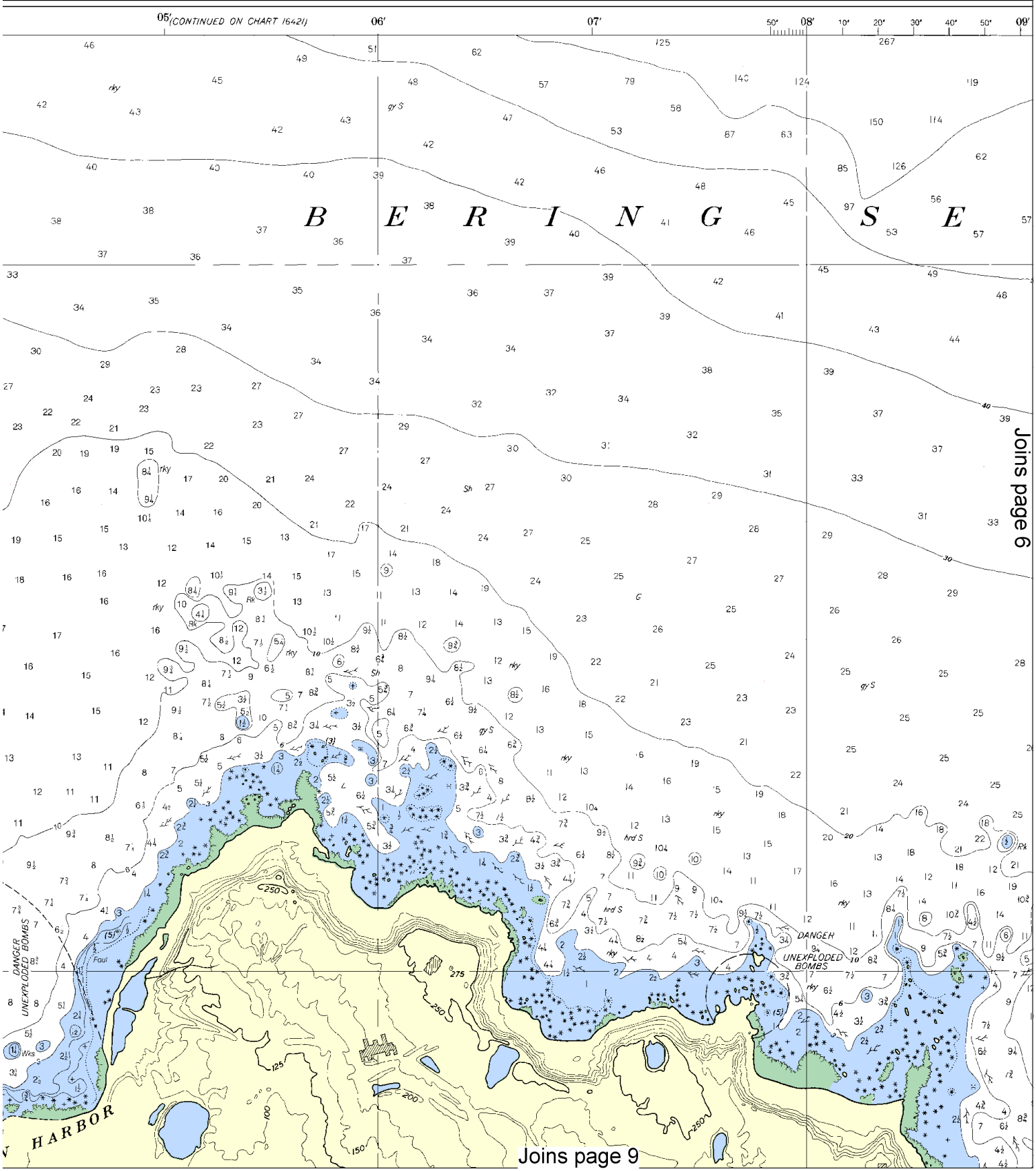


North

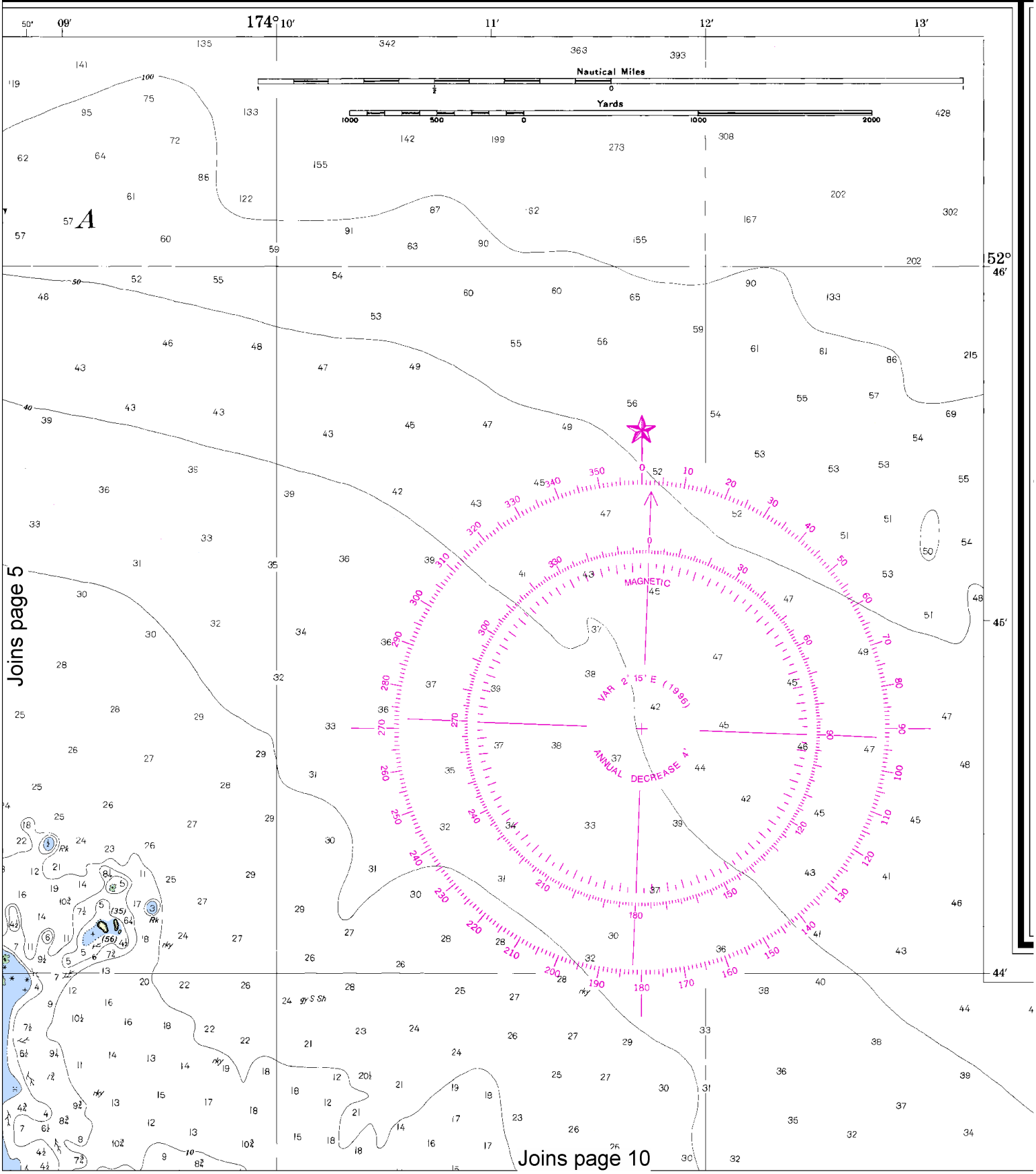
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



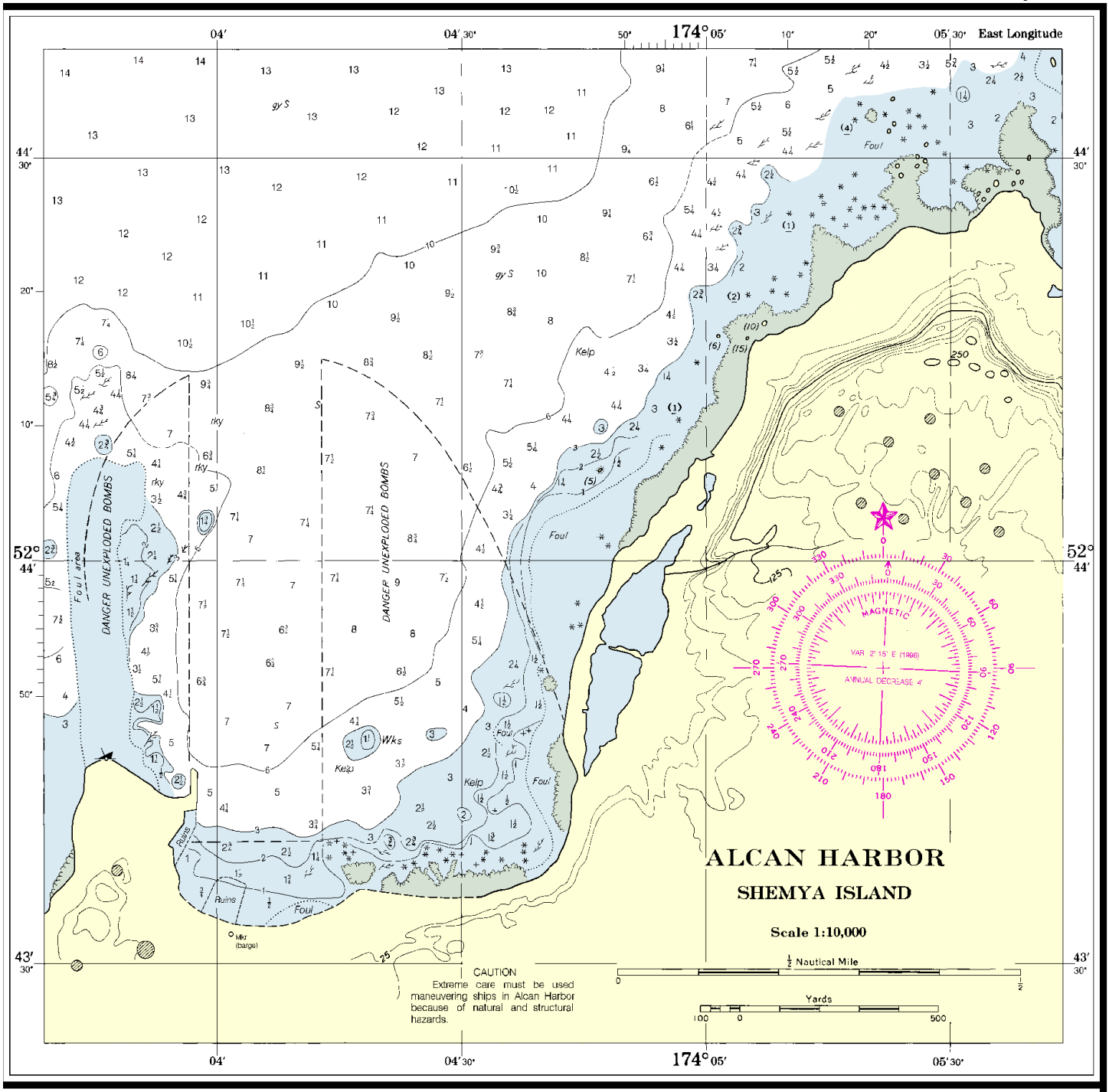
North

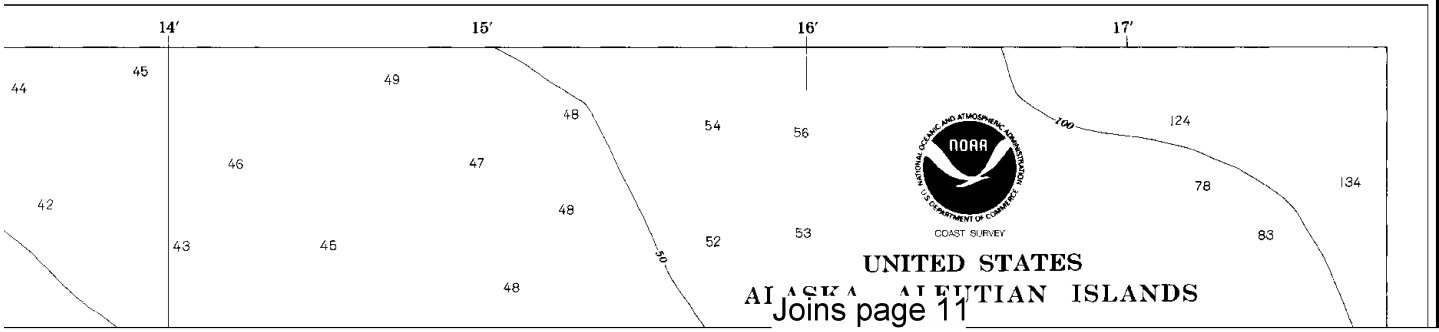
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

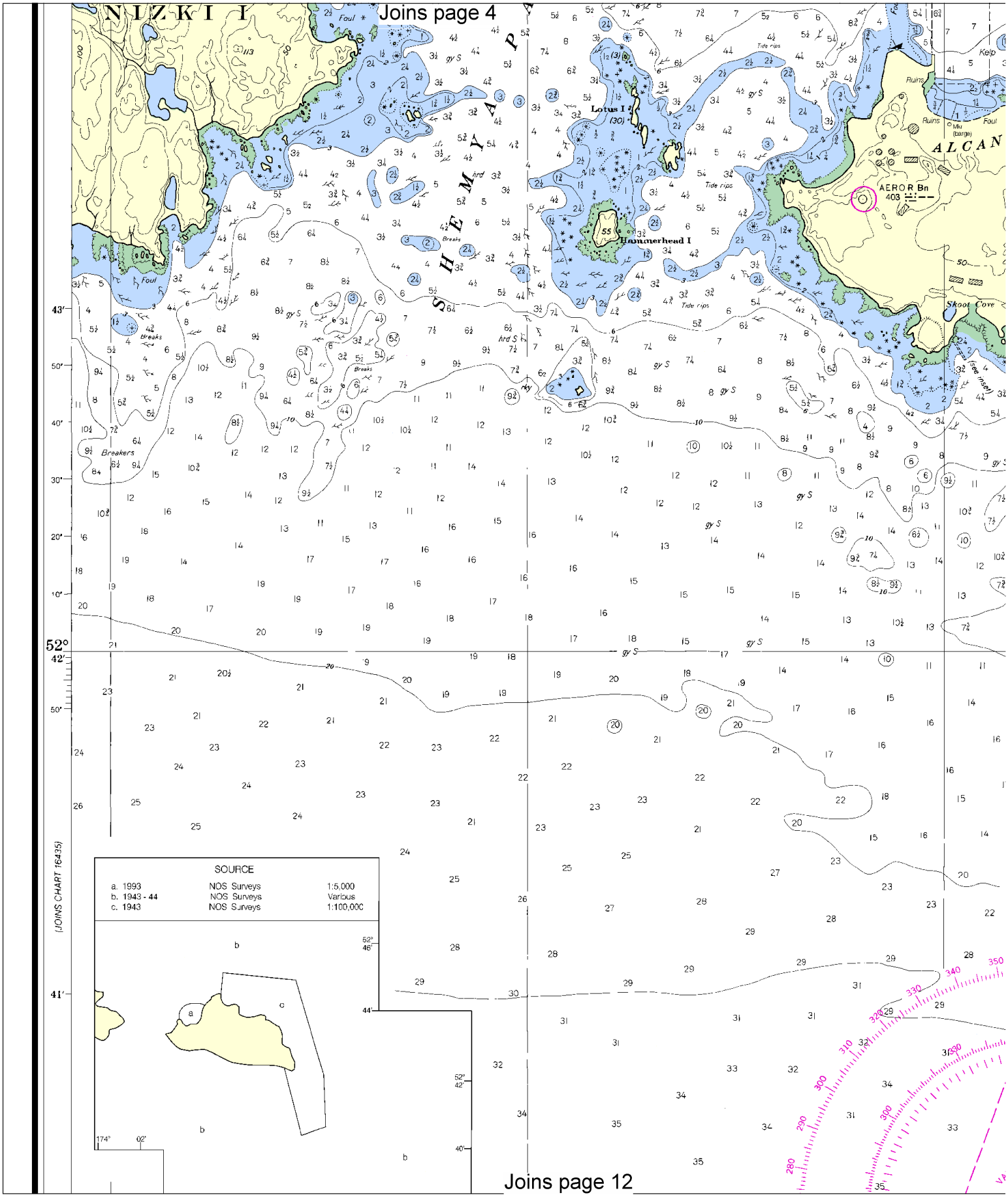
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS





Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

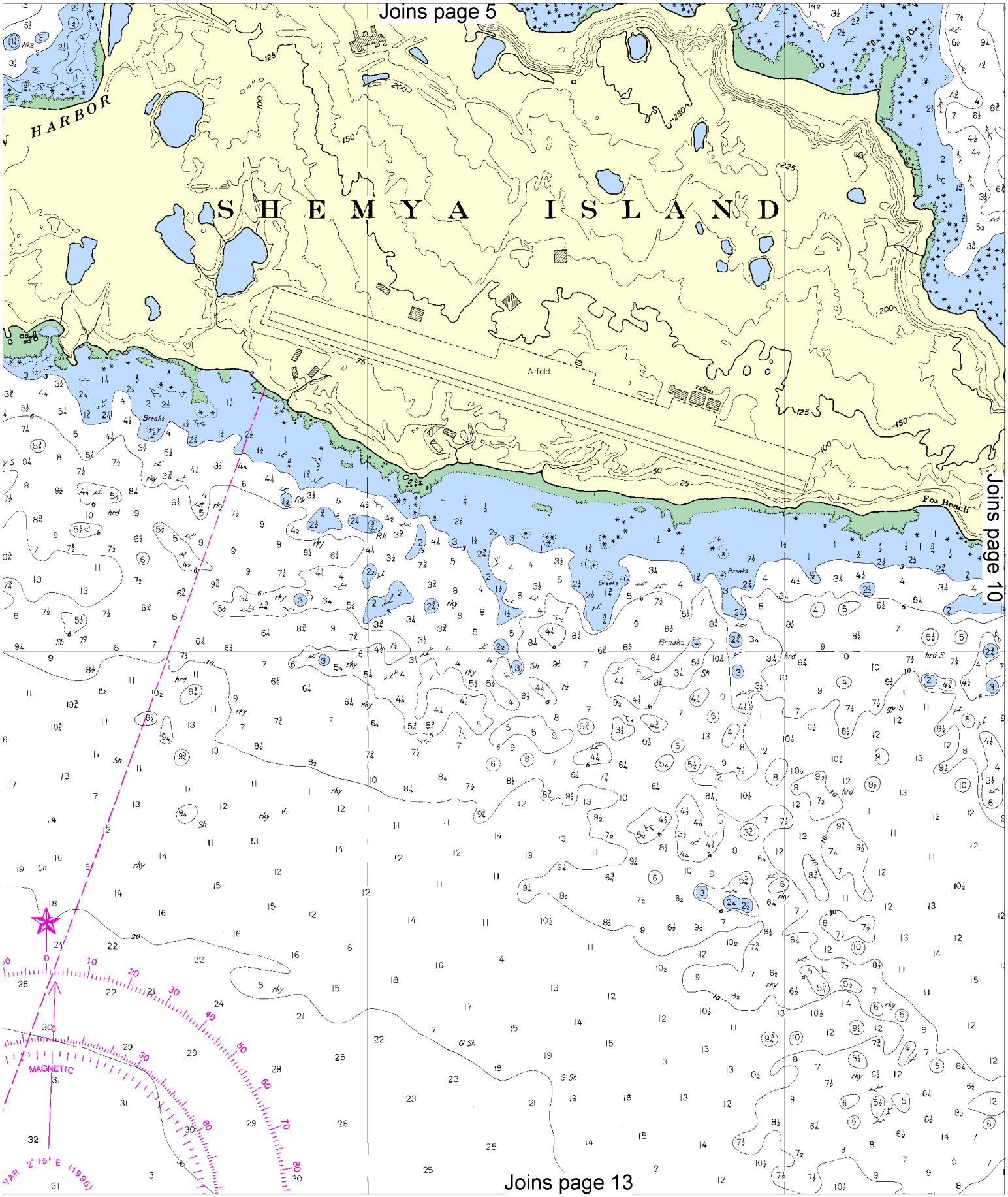


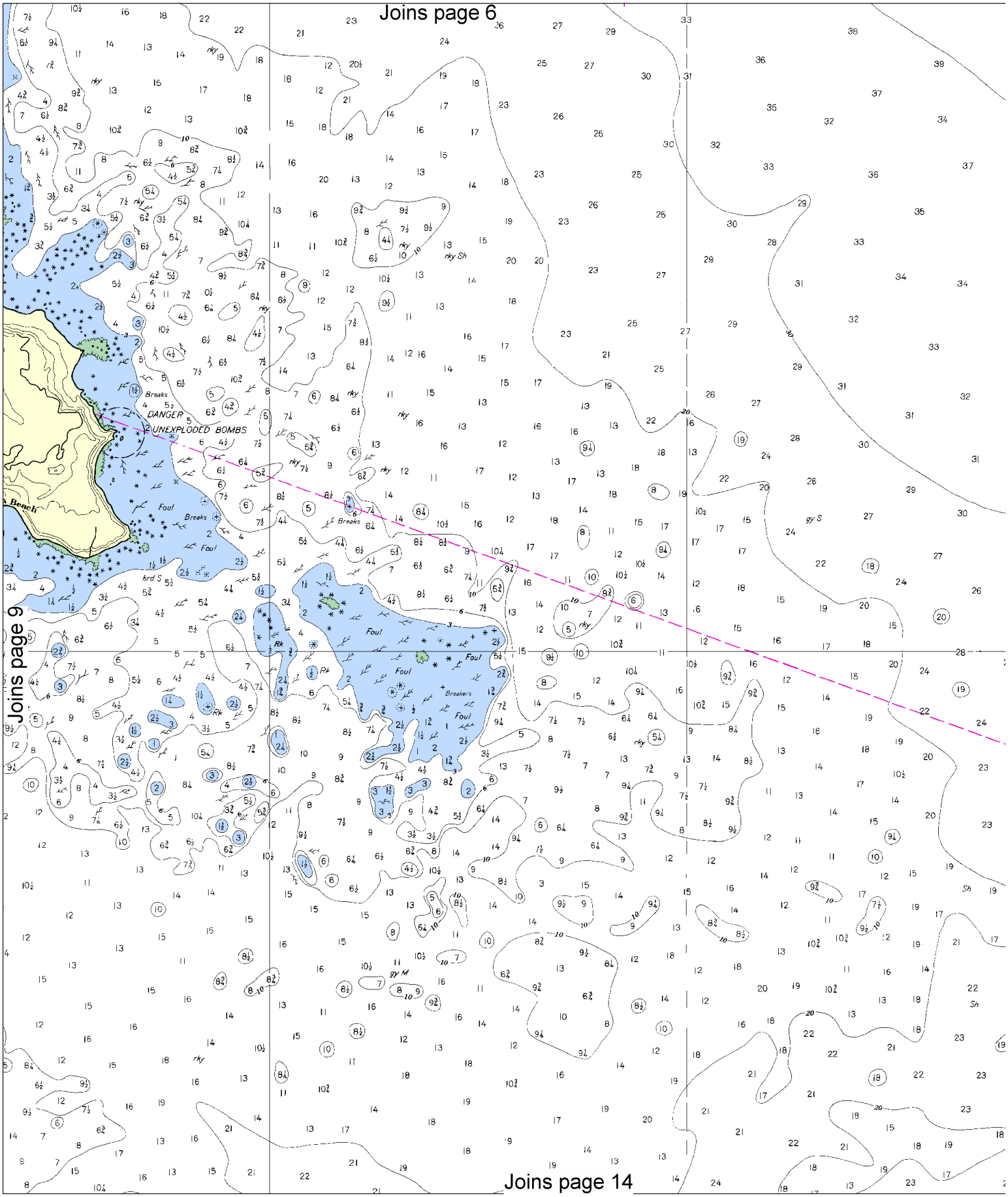
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500


Joins page 5
S H E M Y A I S L A N D
HARBOR
Airfield
Fox Beach
Breaks
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
MAGNETIC
VAR 2° 15' E (1996)



North

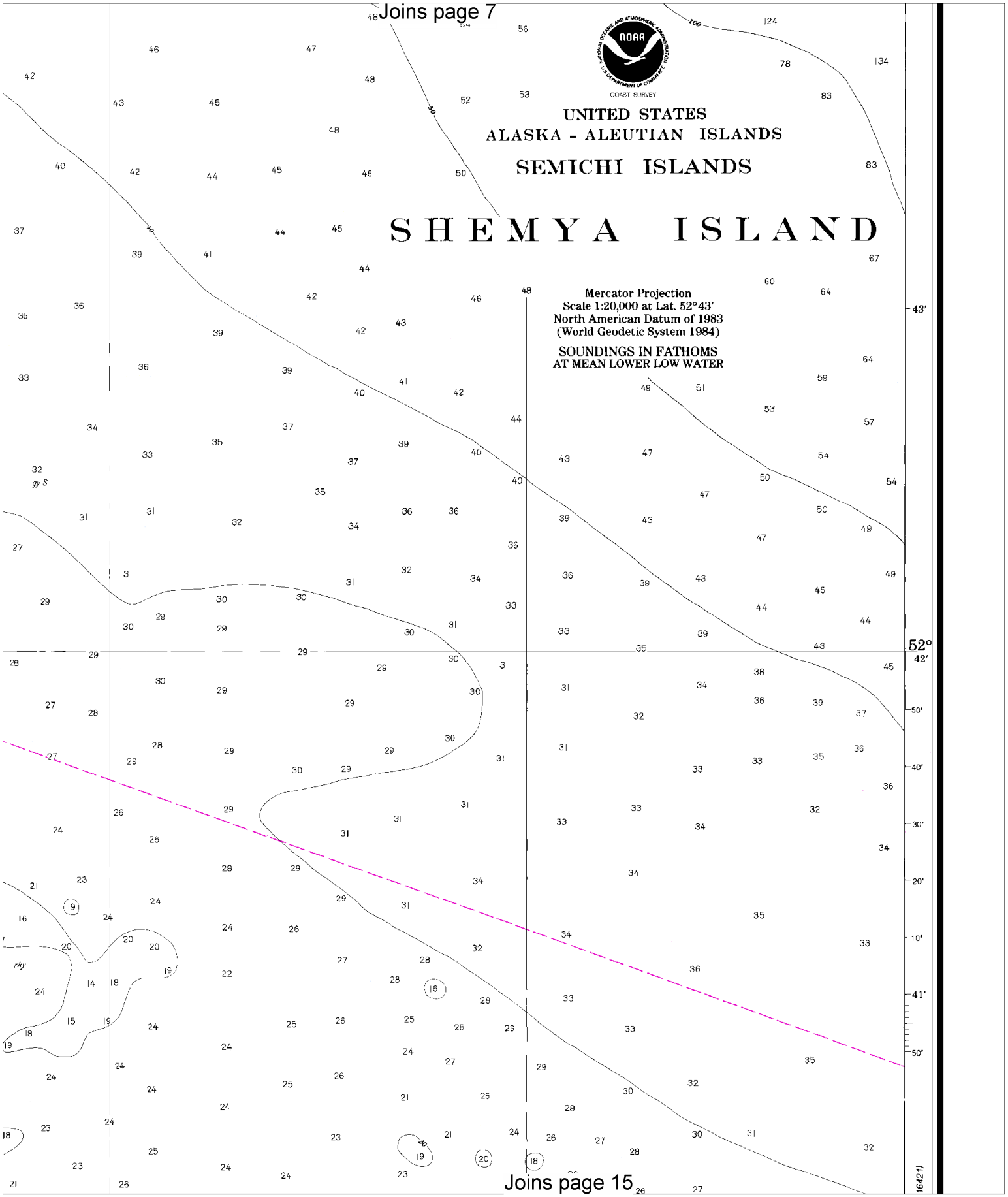
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0 1 1½

Yards

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500


Joins page 7
COAST SURVEY
UNITED STATES
ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
SEMICHI ISLANDS
SHEMYA ISLAND
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:20,000 at Lat. 52°43'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
43'
52°
42'
50'
40'
30'
20'
10'
41'
50'
Joins page 15

Joins page 8

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Charted hydrography may originate from these and prior surveys.

SKOOT COVE
SHEMYA ISLAND

Scale 1:5000

CAUTION

Extreme care must be used maneuvering ships in Skoot Cove because of natural and structural hazards.

Foul area

Foul area

Ruins

Rubble Rock

Reef

MAGNETIC

VAR 20° 15' E (1998)

ANNUAL DECREASE 4'

174° 04′

04′ 30″

52° 43′

East Longitude 174° 04′

04′ 30″

174° 00′

01′

02′

03′

04′

39°

38°

TIDAL INFORMAT

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height Mean High W. feet
Alcan Harbor	(52°44'N/174°04'E)	3.

NOTE: Tide is chiefly diurnal.

(396)

For Symbols and Abbreviations

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the Na Survey with additional data from the U.S

POLLUTION REPO

Report all spills of oil and hazardous Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll Coast Guard facility if telephone cor (33 CFR 153).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will r any single aid to navigation floating aids. See U.S. Coast and U.S. Coast Pilot for deta

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and Defense Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙(Accurate location) ⊙(Approximate location)

10th Ed., Mar. 9/96 ■

16436

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FAT

12

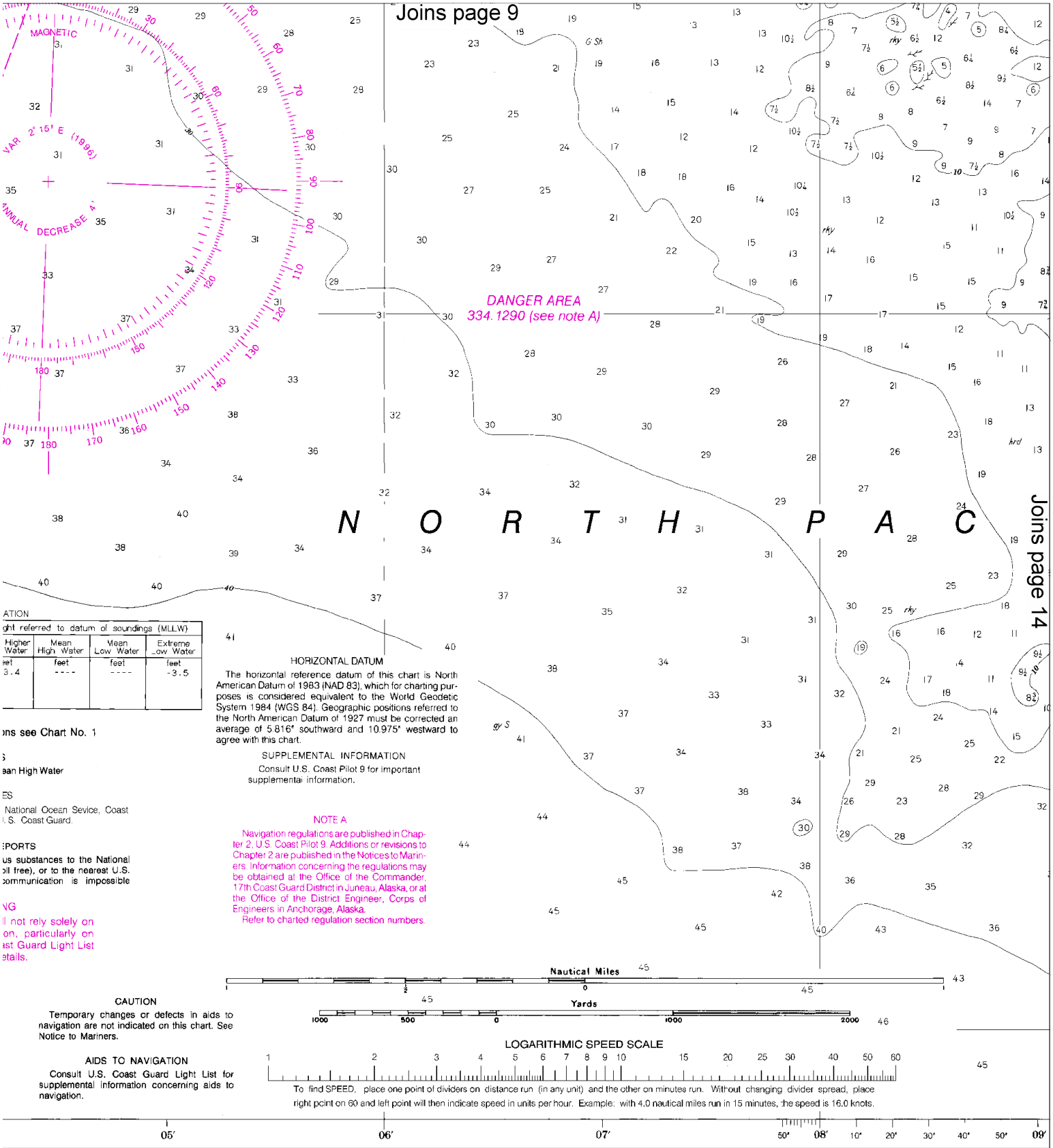
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 0 — 1 — 1 ½

Yards: 500 — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1500 — 2000 — 2500

Joins page 9



Joins page 14

ATION

ght referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Higher Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
eet	feet	feet	feet
3.4	----	----	-3.5

ons see Chart No. 1

ean High Water

ES

National Ocean Sevice, Coast
U.S. Coast Guard.

EPORTS

us substances to the National
oil free), or to the nearest U.S.
communication is impossible

NG

ll not rely solely on
on, particularly on
ast Guard Light List
etails.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 5.816" southward and 10.975" westward to agree with this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Nautical Miles

Yards

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

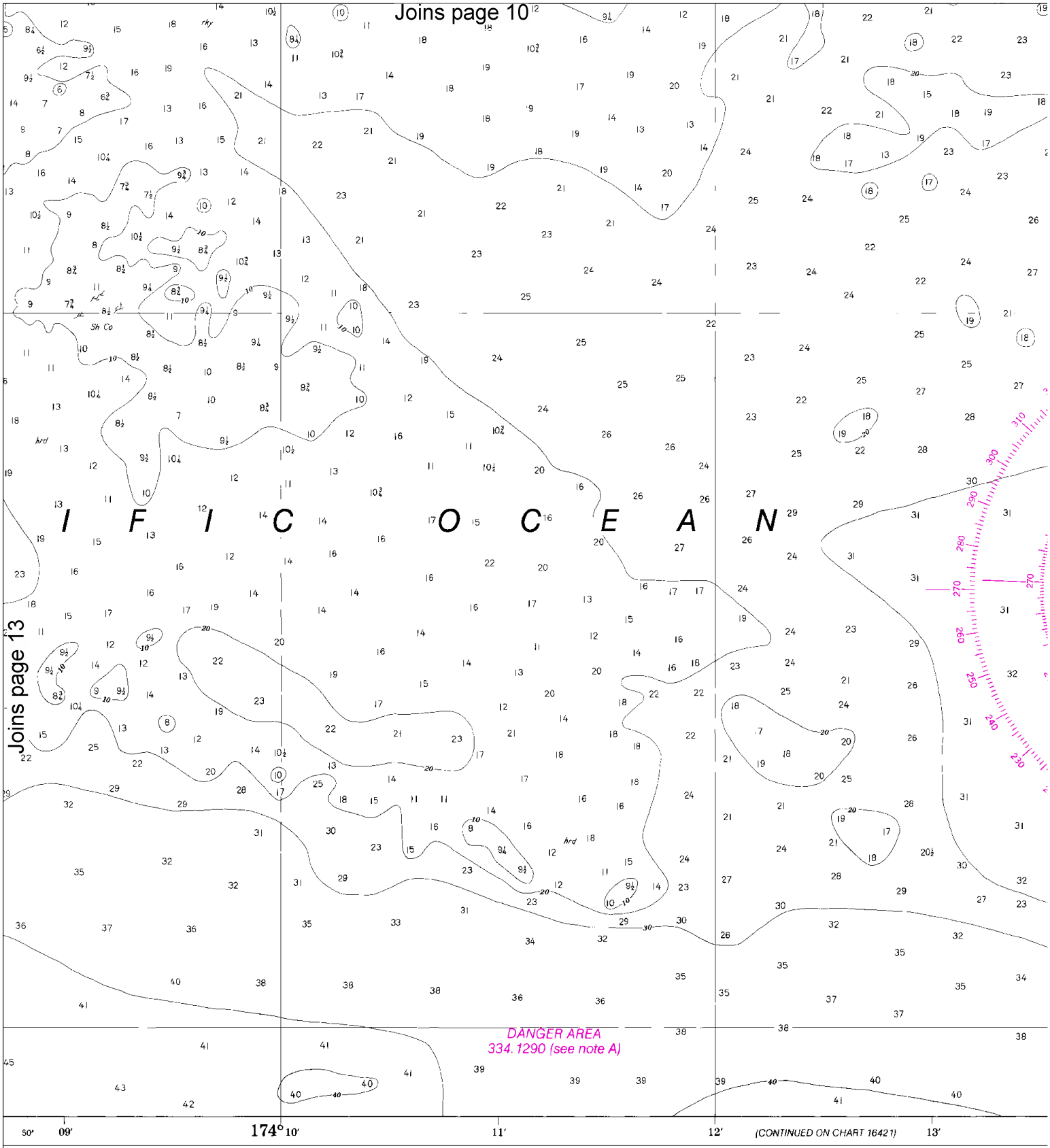
05′ 06′ 07′ 08′ 09′

THOMS

UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS corrections subsequent to the date shown in the lower left hand corner is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3282.



Published at Washington, D. C.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

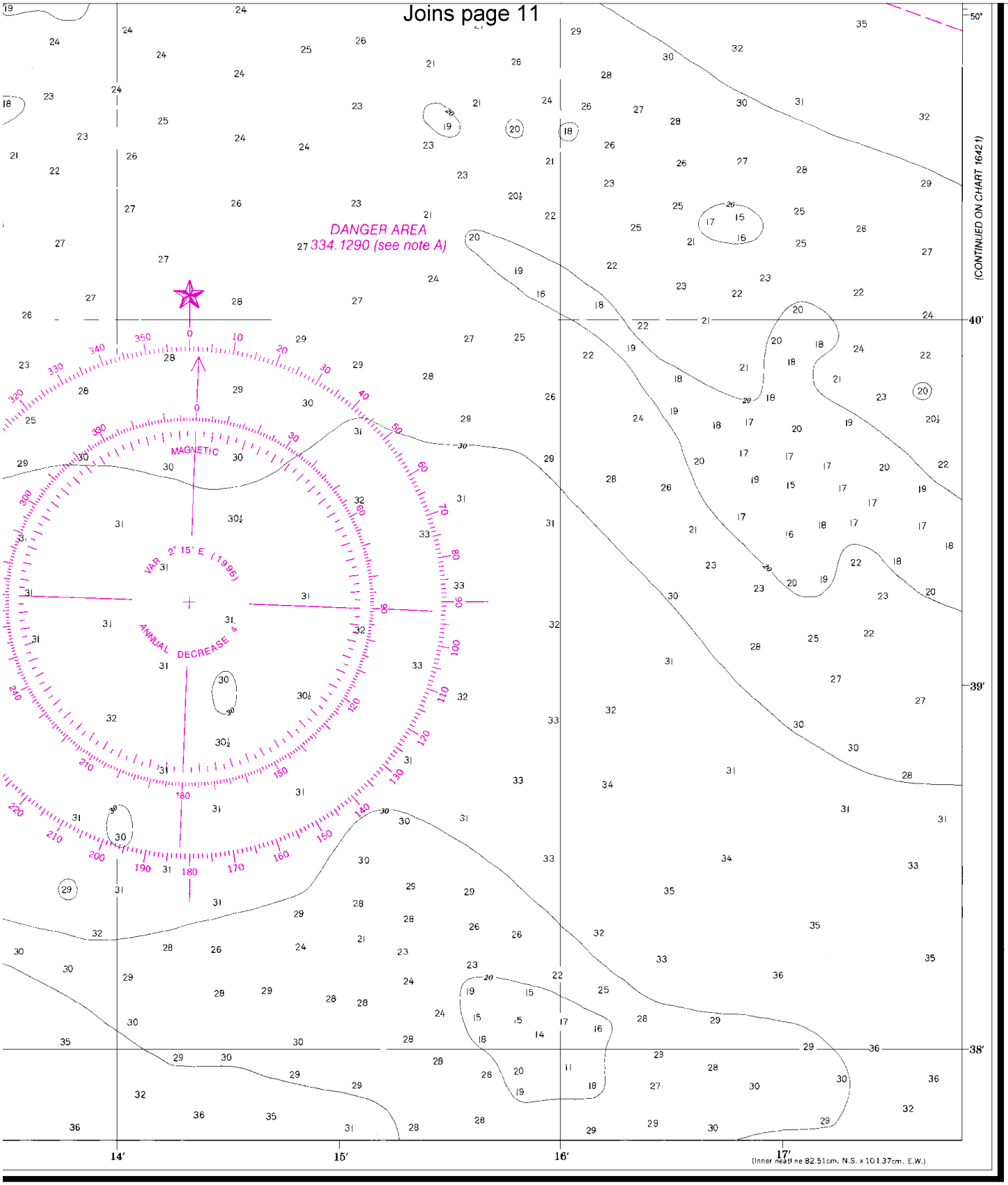
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:20,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
0 1 1½

Yards
500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

Joins page 11



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30, 31

(Shemya Island)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

16436

ED. NO. 10

DMA STOCK NO. 16BHA16436

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.